## **Elabscience**®

### **RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody**

### catalog number: AN200017P

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

| Description  |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Reactivity   | Human                           |
| Immunogen    | Recombinant Human RBP4 protein  |
| Host         | Mouse                           |
| Isotype      | IgGl                            |
| Clone        | 7F15                            |
| Purification | Protein A                       |
| Buffer       | 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS |
| Applications | Recommended Dilution            |
| IHC-P        | 1:50-1:200                      |

#### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human pancreas using RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver using RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.

1:60



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human kidney

using RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.

| Preparation & Storage |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Storage               | This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Shipping              | Ice bag  |
| Background            |  |

For Research Use Only

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Retinol (also known as vitamin A) is unstable and insoluble in the aqueous solution. However, retinol becomes quite stable and soluble in plasma due to its tight interaction with retinol-binding protein 4 (RBP4), also known as plasma retinol-binding protein. A prototypic member of the lipocalin superfamily, RBP4 has a beta -barrel structure with a well-defined cavity. It is secreted from the liver, a process requiring the availability of retinol. RBP4 delivers retinol from the liver to the peripheral tissues. In plasma, the RBP4-retinol complex interacts with transthyretin (TTR), also known as thyroxine-binding protein and prealbumin. The retinol-RBP4-TTR complex prevents the loss of RBP4 by filtration through the kidney and increases the stability of the retinol-RBP4 complex. Defects in RBP4 cause retinol-binding protein deficiency, which affects night vision.